

THE GAZETTE.

It is not certain that the republican senators are pursuing the best course as regards the confirmation of the president's nominations. It is true that many of these nominations are not only unfit to be made, but a fair percentage of them are scandalous and outrageous. The Indianapolis Sentinel—radically democratic—recently had a bitter article demanding the selection of better men for office and prophesying a speedy downfall of the party if the low standard of nominations was continued. Judging from the character of the party in this section of our territory, it would seem possible to choose enough men for official positions who would be honest and competent. It can hardly be possible that with all its numbers, the president finds it necessary to resort to thieves and defalcators for material out of which to select United States officers.

But if the president feels that he cannot, for any reason, do otherwise than send the names of such persons to the senate for confirmation, what is the duty of the members of that body? As the result of the national election in 1884 was prima facie evidence that the country is democratic, and as the president is the official exponent of the political principles and policy which were then successful, and as the senate cannot be in any degree responsible for any selections which are made for important positions, there can be but little doubt that prompt confirmation should follow every nomination made by the president.

There should, however, be no uncertainty as to one purpose which should be accomplished if possible. When a nomination is made and is confirmed, there should be some way provided that the officer should hold power until his term of service has expired. If such a law could be enacted and enforced, and a good share of the places be filled by the low character men who have in so many instances been selected, there could be no more effective way to bring chaos to the democratic party, dismay to the country and hope to the republicans. If the republican senate can be properly expected to assist the president in getting his party into trouble, there is no reason why it should be asked to help him get it out. The motto should be: once in office, always in office, till the commission expires. The remedy for the present state of things might be violent and revolting but it would produce a beneficial effect ultimately.

The attention of Harper's Weekly is called to Attorney General Garland's case. That paper promised to criticize the administration when anything was found to criticize, but Mr. Curtis does not seem to have heard of Garland and the telephone scandal. The department of justice is not only seriously charged with being implicated in the scandal, but the interior department is also in the ring, and yet Harper's Weekly, which could not think of the Mulligan letters without blushing with shame, seems not to care what scandals are going on in the democratic administration. Even the New York Sun, which must be regarded as a good democratic paper, is forced to make these remarks:

It is difficult for any careful thinker, accustomed to consider the influences which rule the minds of intelligent men, to understand how the present great telephone scandal can pass away without compelling a reconstruction of the cabinet. Mr. Garland, the attorney-general, and Mr. Lamar, the secretary of the interior, are very deeply implicated in this scandal; and it is incomparably the greatest scandal by which any members of any president's cabinet have ever been affected. President Cleveland is a deliberate man, and in such a matter as this especially, it is not to be expected that he will act on any hasty impulse. But in the end he will act, and then we suppose that some of the men whom Mr. Garland will be attorney-general, and some other man than Mr. Lamar will be secretary of the interior. The necessity will be painful to the president, as it will be painful to every honest member of the democratic party; but necessity is something that has to be obeyed.

Here is a chance for Mr. Curtis to do a little wholesome criticizing, but he refrains from doing it. He has a singular idea of political criticism in these days. If a republican makes a blunder it becomes a piece of political immorality. When a prominent democrat connected with the administration is implicated in a scandal that is a national disgrace, it is passed with simply the mild remark that "the president has been imposed upon." The Harper is swallowing a good deal that many democratic papers can not force down.

There promises to be a bitter fight in the Fifth district over the nomination for member of congress. There are some twenty candidates for the place, scattered here and there over the district, and as personal enmities exist among several of the candidates, the result will be watched with much interest. The most prominent one among them is Senator Hudd, of Green Bay; but it is doubtful if he can secure all the delegates from Brown county, and should be far to do so, his chances are lost. Bragg will use his influence against him, and Mr. Rankin, some weeks before he died, "laid the pipe," it is said, so that Hudd could not be nominated. So while the general congressman from the Fifth district was complacently viewing the mighty chasm which divides time from eternity, he was likewise twinking his eye over the scheme he was preparing to defeat Hudd. Of all the men mentioned for the successor of Rankin, Hudd is the bluest, but as that counts but little in democratic politics, he may be defeated. As the district is overwhelmingly democratic, the republicans will have nothing to say as to who shall be elected to congress, and therefore will look upon the fight with a good deal of pleasure, but wishing, of course, that a good man might win.

An important decision has just been rendered by the United States supreme court, which practically establishes the fact that a man's leg is worth \$10,000. A brakeman on the Northern Pacific railroad met with a misfortune whereby he lost one of those extremities. He brought suit wherein he recovered \$10,000 in damages, which verdict was sustained by the supreme court of Dakota and is now upheld by highest tribunal of the nation. If it be conceded that this conclusion makes it a settled principle of law that this sum is the actual value of a man's leg then it follows that one of these organs is worth more than the man's life, for under the statutes of Wisconsin only \$5,000 can be recovered for the loss of the latter. This matter incorporates a new maxim into jurisprudence and philosophy, namely that a part is greater than the whole. However, all things are possible—at least they are to be expected—under the present administration.

The democratic free traders in congress, Morrison especially, will not find much comfort in the position taken by Mr. Randall on the tariff question. He says: I think that American labor should be upheld, and I can see no better way to accomplish that purpose than such a wisely regulated schedule of duties on imports as will exclude from competition in American markets the products of the underpaid laborers of England, and the continental countries of Europe. Mr. Randall also says that this is the position of the administration, which is another thing that will not delight the souls of those democrats who are seeking to reduce American labor to the level of European labor. This is public notice from Mr. Randall that those who want to reduce the tariff rates will not receive help from him or his forty or more followers who voted with him two years ago against the Morrison horizontal bill.

An exchange complains that too much time is wasted in congress in "eulogizing its dead members." The paper has no ground for complaint. If congress remained in session it would not do anything any way, so that a few hours spent in giving the country the best side of its deceased members is not wholly wasted.

A correspondent says that "Senators Stanford and Bragg own farms, and agree that there is no greater pleasure than to lean on the fence and see the cattle eat." The pleasure certainly must be much more exquisite than to eat on the fence and see the cattle lean.

It is said that Jefferson Davis has a niece who is actually a school marm. She teaches in the public schools of New Orleans. Thirty years ago he would have committed her to a nunnery rather than have a relative employed in such a Yankee occupation.

The Madison Journal has a column and a half editorial on "Commerce with the Congo Country." That valuable family paper is very seriously looking for an outlet for the overproduction of the corset factory of that city.

Circumstances alter cases. When Edison was poor and unknown, he married a girl who was an operator in his electric shop. She died. For his second spouse he betokened himself to the daughter of a very wealthy and aristocratic gentleman. The headlines say "A sleepy switchman causes a railroad wreck in West Virginia." He was probably working twenty-four hours a day for twenty-five dollars a month.

In the markets whisky is quoted "quiet"—this is an instance in which the price of an article and its affects are at variance.

Another Adverse Decision. MADISON, Wis., Feb. 4.—A decision was rendered Wednesday by the supreme court in the case of Sarbocher vs. The State. The facts are substantially these: Oct. 9, 1884, P. C. L. made complaint to a justice of the peace of Stoughton for the arrest of John Sarbocher, accused of selling liquor in the city of Stoughton for the purpose of evading the law, without having first obtained a license according to the law of this state. Stoughton granted no license for selling liquors during the year 1884. Sarbocher was convicted on two counts and appealed to the supreme court, which reversed the decision of the justice. The ground on which Sarbocher brought his case in Janesville is a firm which had a United States license on orders from residents at Stoughton to whom he delivered it by the keg. The supreme court held that the sale was completed in Janesville.

Wisconsin Grand Jury. MILWAUKEE, Feb. 4.—The twentieth annual session of the Wisconsin grand jury, held at Milwaukee, Wednesday morning, about 300 delegates being present. Reports submitted showed the steady growth of the department. Twenty-six new juries were organized during the last year, their total number now being 415, with a membership of 10,000. The principal candidates for department commander are Henry P. Fischer, of Milwaukee, and James Davidson, of Sparta.

Want to Hang Gerónimo. EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 4.—The feeling in New Mexico and Arizona is very strong in favor of hanging Gerónimo, the Apache chief, and all his immediate followers. In fact, this feeling is rapidly growing into a general demand on the part of the settlers. Reports received here from a number of communities show that the people are indignant and will oppose the usual policy of the army allowing the renegades to return unpunished to their reservation.

Converts to the Right-Haw Law. MILWAUKEE, Feb. 4.—B. L. Lohndorff & Co., tobacco manufacturers, Wednesday voluntarily notified their 300 hands that from next Monday eight hours work with ten hours' pay would constitute a day's work for them. The announcement has caused considerable attention, as it is thought this will cause similar movements on the part of other manufacturers before long.

Didn't Cut the Grain Rates. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—The report that the Pennsylvania railroad has cut grain rates from Chicago 5 cents is denied at the office of the company, where it is stated that no change of any kind has been made.

UNIFICATION OF GERMANY.

AUSTRIANS EXPRESSING A WEARI-NESS OF THE HAPSBURG, AND Yearning for the Union of All Germans in One Confederation—Words That Are Grateful to Bismarck—Gladstone Announces His Cabinet.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—From a gentleman who has just returned from extended travels through Germany and Austria, it is learned that a strong sentiment in favor of Austro-German unity is becoming apparent in these countries. The growing tendency of the Austro-Hungarian government to extend its possessions in the south and east, involving the absorption of Slav races, with whose interests the Germans of Austria proper do not feel themselves identified, is a cause of deeper discontent than has yet become generally known to the outside world.

As a contrast to the policy of their own government the Austro-Germans dwell upon the ever-increasing paternalism of the German government as manifested by Emperor William and Prince Bismarck. It is recognized that despite his harshness of method, Bismarck in all his measures seeks alone to increase the safety and strength of his people. The number of congratulatory letters received by the chancellor from Austria since the recent speech in the landtag is a surprising indication of the feeling just referred to. Your correspondent's attention was called to one of these epistles, which was published by a Berlin paper, though the editor was not allowed to state that it had been addressed to Prince Bismarck. The fact that it was permitted to be published at all indicates that Germany is inclined to crown upon the urgent aspiration for Austro-German union which it voices.

The writer says: "Never had the house of Hapsburg such cause for alarm as when the great warden of German unity gave a public voice in the landtag to the sentiment: 'Germany for the Germans.' The Germans of Austria sigh for the leadership of their great kinsman. Alas! that we can not call him countryman. He is who will open new provinces, expelling the aliens and giving homes to Germans. How different the Hapsburg, seeking new Slav provinces in Bosnia, Serbia and Herzegovina. We are overwhelmed with these foreigners. Our brethren across the border have a father, we only a master. Oh unifiers! Speak the word of Pan-Germanism."

The letter is accompanied by an editorial condemnation of its extravagant language, thus evidently being thought necessary in order to avoid any unpleasant inquiries from Austrian authorities. But its utterance will nevertheless have its due effect. There are indications in Bismarck's past history of a latent desire to eventually bring all the German speaking races into the German confederation, and any policy looking in that direction would certainly raise the secret all over the canal, as it would weaken one of the strongest opponents of Russia's progress toward Pan-Slavism and a southern coast line.

GLADSTONE NAMES HIS MEN.

List of the Appointments to the British Cabinet—Quintance Surprised.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Mr. Gladstone's appointments of cabinet ministers and heads of departments in his new government were officially announced Wednesday evening. The principal offices are filled as follows: Prime minister and first lord of the treasury, Rt. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone; lord high chancellor, Sir Robert Herbert, Q. C.; secretary of state for foreign affairs, lord president of the council, Rt. Hon. Earl Spencer; secretary for foreign affairs, Right Hon. Earl of Rosebery; secretary for the colonies, Right Hon. Earl of Kimberley; secretary for India, Right Hon. Earl of Kimberley; secretary for war, Right Hon. Henry Campbell-Bannerman; chancellor of the exchequer, Right Hon. Sir William Vernon-Harcourt; first lord of the admiralty, Marquis of Ripon; president of the local government board, Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain; secretary of state for Scotland (a new office), Right Hon. George Trevelyan; president of the board of trade, Right Hon. Anthony John Mundella; chief secretary for Ireland, John Morley, M. P.

The announcement of these appointments has caused considerable surprise and interest. It contradicts almost every prediction that has been made during the past week, the only names which have been fitted to the right offices being those of Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Herbert, and Mr. Morley. The list bears palpable marks of a compromise between the Whigs and Radicals. At least four of the new appointments have been obliged to take smaller offices than they wanted, and expected. These are Lord Granville, who wished to return to the foreign office; Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, who aspired to the lord chancellorship; Mr. Chamberlain, who had ambitions views on the exchequer, and Lord Spencer, who wanted to be secretary for India.

The Balkan Provinces. LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Turco-Bulgarian agreement which was signed Tuesday confirms the appointment of Prince Alexander as permanent governor of Eastern Roumelia, provided for mutual help to repel foreign invasions of either country, and gives Turkey the control of certain villages inhabited by Musulmans by means of a commission to be appointed by the Porte with the sanction of Prince Alexander.

French Priests May Marry. PARIS, Feb. 4.—The court of appeal at Amiens has decided that Catholic priests may legally marry, and that the children born of such unions are legitimate. The court of cassation in 1848 decided this question in exactly the opposite way, but the French authorities have never yet intervened to prevent or nullify the marriages of priests.

Seven Noted Crooks Captured. CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Detectives Tuesday effected the capture of seven noted thieves and safe-breakers. Their names are Thomas, alias "Crab," Boyle, Edward Kelly, Charles Orison, Henry Burke, Thomas Kelly, John Boyle and Rodney Haskin, alias Williams. They were arrested at the house of Thomas Quirk, 47 Adams street, where they were dividing the spoils of a burglary committed the night before. Edward Kelly, five years ago shot Officer Crowley while taking the notorious Minnie Daley, Kelly's mistress, to jail, for which he received a sentence of five years in Joliet.

Iowa Legislature. DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 4.—A bill was introduced in both houses of the legislature Wednesday asking the state to indemnify the citizens who advanced money to have Iowa represented at the New Orleans exhibition. A bill was introduced in the senate for arbitration of labor troubles. The house did a large amount of routine work. The bill to prevent the peddling of bogus election tickets was sent to the judiciary committee.

Excitement in Texas. Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris, Tex., by the remarkable recovery of Mr. J. E. Corley, who was so helpless he could not get in bed, or raise his hand; every body said he was dying of consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief, he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills; by the time he had taken two boxes of pills and two bottles of the discovery, he was well and had gained in flesh thirty-five pounds. Trial bottles of this great discovery for consumption free at F. Sherer & Co.

SHIVERING IN THE SNOW.

SCENES AMONG THE EVICTED TENANTS IN THE COKE REGION.

No Resistance to the Officers, but Emphatic Language Used—Imported Laborers Join the Strikers—Furnaces Likely to Shut Down for Want of Fuel.

STREETS, Feb. 4.—A group of shivering women, scantily clad, and with faces pinched with hunger, standing shivering in the snow under a mine-tunnel, was one of the sad sights witnessed in the Connellsville coke region Wednesday. These women were relatives of strikers who had just been ejected from the "company houses," as they are called. Their furniture had been piled up in the snow. The women were afterwards given shelter in the house of a kind-hearted neighbor, but the rest of the night was in the vicinity of Uniontown, where the sheriff of Fayette county, assisted by eight deputies, ejected three families. Wives were forced to vacate without the assistance of the officers. No bodily resistance to the officers was made, but some very emphatic language was indulged in by the strikers, who did not fancy being rendered homeless with the mercury down to zero.

At Uniontown it is believed that the strike will last but a few days longer. At several mines, Tuesday, one-half the old force was working at the old scale of wages. At Scotland the strikers occupying Wick & Co.'s houses were notified to vacate within ten days. Ten carloads of fresh foreigners were taken into that region and distributed among the different works. Forty-five were put to work in the Standard mine. It is said they now refuse to work, but are not permitted to leave the mine, the mouth of which is guarded by armed men, who also prevent any body from entering. Socialistic literature is being widely circulated. The strikers have hit upon a new plan for furthering their cause. They have asked a prominent coke operator to leave the coke syndicate and thus weaken that organization. In return the strikers will donate him three days' work gratis.

At Davidson's coke-works, near Connellsville, a number of families have their goods already packed, simply waiting for the enforcement of the law. A German who was ejected at Bradford Tuesday, accompanied by a number of others, went to Connellsville Wednesday and made arrangements to institute a suit against Wick & Co. for damages in the sum of \$10,000. Other suits of a similar nature will likely follow, and there will be no end to litigation. It is reported that the Bessemer works have been closed down for one year, the operators claiming there is no money in the business. The report is discredited.

The Valley and Schenck works, near Connellsville, resumed Wednesday, with a fresh importation of Hungarians, who are heavily guarded. Immediately upon the arrival at Mount Pleasant, Wednesday of the newly-imported Hungarians they were interviewed by their striking countrymen. The situation was fully explained, and the result was that the new arrivals decided not to go to work, and have joined the ranks of the strikers. This action has created great enthusiasm among the foreign element. The petition of the Austro-Hungarian consul, Max Shamberg, to Judge Hunter, of Westmoreland county, that before acting on the case of nineteen Hungarians, he should first obtain the grand jury's opinion as to the propriety of the grand jury taking a person's investigation of the strike, and which was refused by Judge Hunter, was such an unusual course of procedure that it excited general interest.

It has been learned that Wick & Co. had presented a counter petition to the judge. It protests against sending the grand jury among the strikers and labor agitators. It is to be judged by the able character and intense falsehood of these parties, "Wick & Co. deny that the strikers were originally imported from Europe. The men were hired through New York labor agencies. As to company stores, it is denied that goods of an inferior quality are sold, or sold at higher rates than the ordinary market price. It is also denied that any employee was either directly or indirectly required to take his pay in goods, and the strike is principally against the store-order system, which (with the exception of the coke operators) is by everybody regarded as an outrageous system.

Telegraphs from this side in a few days all the furnaces in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys must cease operations, owing to the scarcity of coke. At least 2,000 men would be thrown out of employment.

About the Cincinnati Election. CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.—The legislative committee to investigate the Hamilton county elections again met Wednesday morning. The first witness examined was John Torrey, ex-police officer, who was one of the judges at Precinct A, Fourth ward. He told of the discovery of 300 tickets, that had been omitted from the count, and which Brimmon, another judge, produced from under the box. Hosgood Brimmon's name to the sheets, as he could not write. John Kratz was sworn in regard to the proceedings at Precinct B, Ward Eighteen. In substance, he said the Republican judge was refused admittance and only one of the three Republican challengers were permitted to enter. He saw two young men under age vote. August Holloft, of Ward Nine, Precinct P, paroled three men, twenty votes cast in excess of the registry.

Five Men Drowned. NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—At 6:30 o'clock Wednesday evening with the tugboat Blanco Page, Capt. Hervey, having in tow a small boat, was proceeding up the North river to the foot of West Thirty-third street, when a collision with a rig belonging to the Austrian corvette Denau opposite Twenty-sixth street. The rig, which contained ten men and Midshipman Karst, was upset, and all were precipitated into the river. The captain of the Blanco Page and another passing tug immediately went to the assistance of the drowning men, and succeeded in rescuing six of the Denau's crew. Midshipman Karst and four men are still missing, and it is feared that they have perished.

Who of us are without our troubles, be they small or large? The blessings of health are best appreciated when we are sick and in pain. A healing cough, a severe cold or any throat or lung difficulty are very troublesome; but all these may be quickly and permanently cured by Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure. Safe and pleasant for children. Price 50 cents by all druggists.

A WHIRL OF FIFTEEN DAYS

10 Per cent. Less Than Cost

CLOTHING

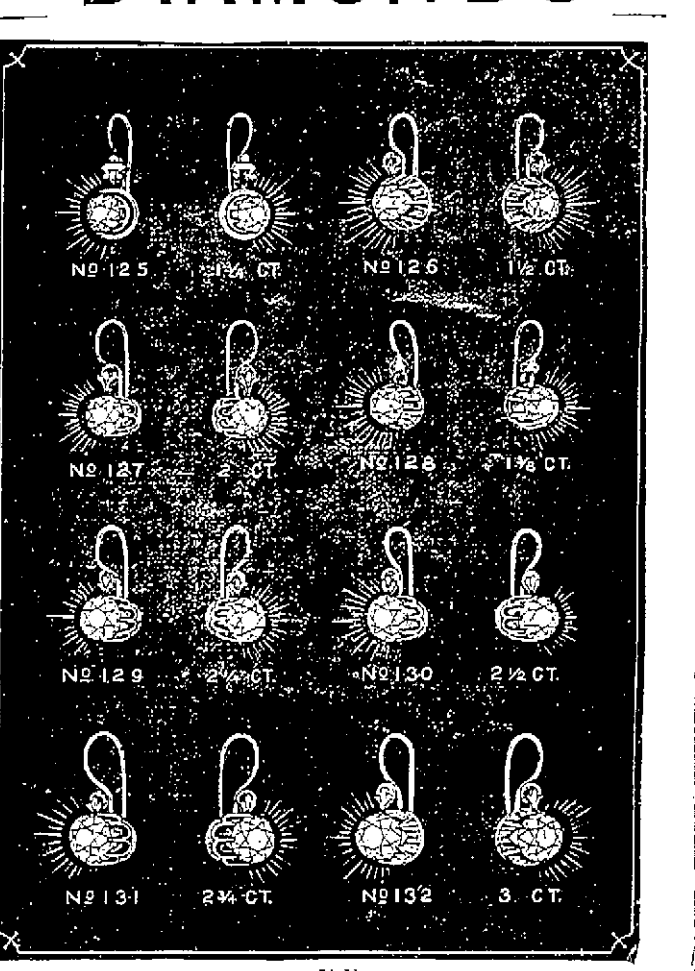
MERCHANT TAILORING, FUR CAPS, ETC., ETC.

No Bankrupt Stock. Fresh Goods made this season by the best manufacturers in the country. These bargains cannot be equalled by any Clothing house in America to day. The sale will last 15 days. If you want bargains come and see us.

FOOTE & WILCOX.

FRED H. FELLOWS,

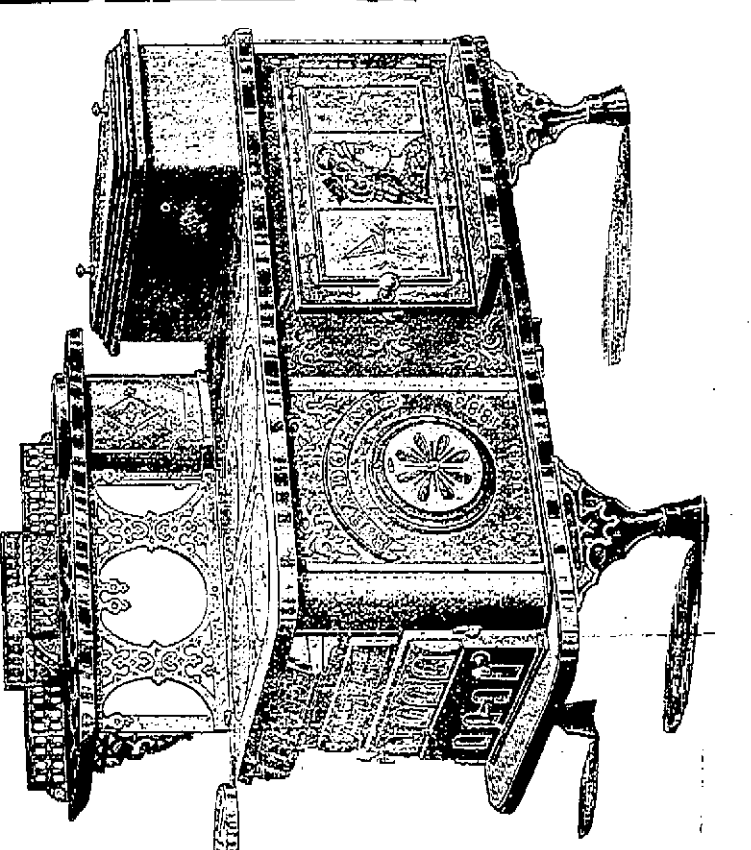
FOR FINE DIAMONDS



DIAMOND JEWELRY.

Buy Direct From the Importers and Prices the Lowest. East Side Jeweler.

THE BADGER!



COOKING STOVE & RANGE

Has been in the market long enough to demonstrate that it has no equal. 250 of these popular stoves are now in use in Janesville and Rock county and they are giving universal satisfaction. If you want a cook stove or range, examine the Badger thoroughly before you buy and you will be convinced that it leads all others in point of merit.

FURNACES.

The Fuller & Warren company's Top Return Flue Furnace is the latest improved furnace in the market and has no superior as a house heater. It contains all the good points of the popular "Raby" made by the same company, with many improvements added.

THE SPLENDID.

Among the many base burners, the Splendid occupies a conspicuous place and is acknowledged first class in every respect. It is highly ornamental in design and a wonderful heater. Examine the Splendid before you buy a coal burner and buy no other.

The Round Oak.

Wood Stove is unsurpassed in point of excellence. With a large and complete line of GENERAL HARDWARE and the above named specialties I am fully prepared for the fall and winter trade of 1885.

JOHN GRIFFITHS, Janesville, Wis.

P. S. I also have a fine line of Phaetons, open and top Buggies, Platform Spring and Lumber Wagons, at prices that will interest parties in want of this class of goods.

A FINE LINE

OF French Oil Dressed

CHAMOIS SKINS!

Very Cheap

RINK!

FIVE MILE RACE.

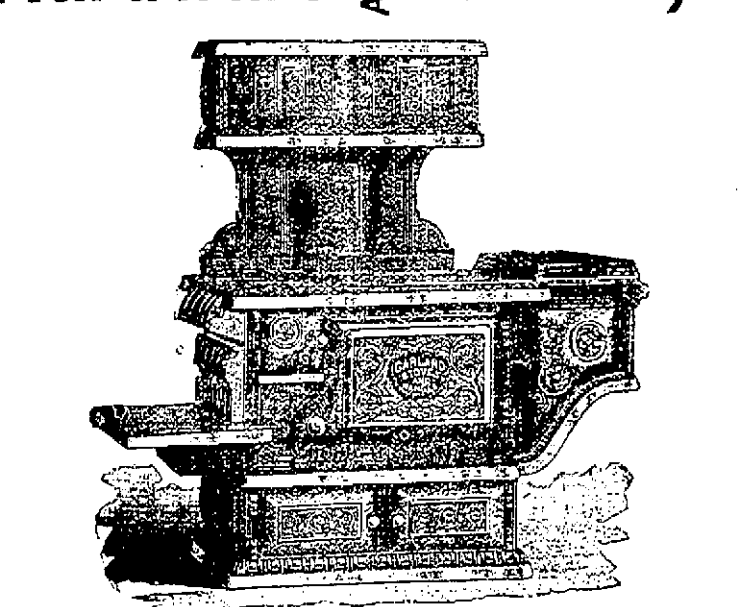
For a purse of \$50.00. Ehler, the champion of Ill., vs. Alexander, champion of Ind., and Minn., SATURDAY, EVENING FEB. 6TH.

POLO!

Racine vs. Janesville, Tuesday, Feb. 9th. Benefit of Janesville team. Admission 25c. Reserved seats at Prentice & Evenson's.

Opposite Postoffice, Janesville.

Hardware and Cutlery.



TIN WORK OF ALL KINDS!

METCALF & GOWDEY.

31 West Milwaukee St.

MONEY TO LOAN.
RESIDENCE No. 109, LOCUST
STREET, FOURTH WARD.
OFFICE, Smith's Block, Jamestown, Wis.
H. E. BLANCHARD.

BLANKS!
All kinds at the G2

The department of agriculture, to pass Hill contracting out prison labor by the government. The Dingley shipping bill and the bill to tax fractional parts of a gallon of distilled spirits were discussed without action, and the house adjourned.

QUESTIONING THE TREASURY.

General Queries Addressed to Secretary Manning by the House.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 4.—A vote of some significance was taken in the house Wednesday, on the silver question. Bland withdrew from the committee on coinage.

Dr. J. Richardson's Pure, Healthful, Wholly of course, but largely Hæmaturic, Slinch Bitters as a safe and safe substitute for the more potent and more costly, sold by Practice & Crescen.

In the pursuit of the good things of life, we are often led to neglect the heart and structures of the world, by the pressure of the deluged forethought of the moment. The results obtained from the use of Dr. James' Kidney and Bladder Bitters, in the case of a patient, have been such as to show that the use of this medicine, in the case of all persons, even, kidney and bladder troubles. It is a perfect tonic, appetizer, and more purifier, a sure cure for acute and

WHEELER & STEVENS, AGENTS.

This lively firm, has for sale the Joseph Spaulding farm of 40 acres, on Milton Avenue. Gen. Whade farm of 240 acres, town of Harwood. Adam Dickinson farm of 15 acres, town of Harwood. Wm. Daines' farm, 133 acres, town of Rock.

We Do More Business

Than any other firm in Southern Wisconsin. We buy well and sell well, and in this way please our buyers.

GOODYEAR PROPERTY FOR SALE on easy terms. What do you want to buy or sell?

WHEELER & STEVENS

PER DOZEN
AT
C. F. TURNERS

33

West Milwaukee St.

NECROLOGS & DOY.
 "Editorial Material"

STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY COURT FOR
Stoughton County.—In Probate.
 Notice hereby given that at a special
 term of the county court to be held in
 and for said county at the court house, in the
 city of Stoughton, said county, on the 2d
 Tuesday of February next, being February 9th,
 at 10 o'clock a. m., the following matter
 will be heard and come up for consideration:
 The petition of Robert Cairns for the probate
 of the last will of William Nisbet, deceased,
 late of said county, and for appointment as
 executor thereof, made January 15, 1896.
 By the Court. HENRY B. BRIDGES, C.

ADVERTISE and meet with success. It requires a knowledge of the habits of newspapers, and a correctly displayed advertisement. Judiciously placed, it can give you information and make you known.

CONSULT LORD AND THOMAS
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Be the Gazette in your town. It is the only paper that will give you the best results. It is the only paper that will give you the best results. It is the only paper that will give you the best results.

